



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING.....MARCH 7, 1879.

The proceedings at Washington during the early part of the approaching extra session of Congress, as foretold by the newspapers, will be as follows: Congress will pass bills repealing the statutes relating to the test oath, the presence of soldiers at election polls, and to supervisors of elections. The President will approve the two former and veto the latter.

Congress will then incorporate the vetoed bill in the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, which the President will also veto, and Congress adhering to its action, the various departments of the Government be left without the money necessary to carry them on after the expiration of the current fiscal year. That's the programme. Whether it will be carried out the future will soon tell. That the radicals believe it will be executed is apparent from the efforts their journals, and those of the so called independent they control, are already engaged in to forestall the opinion of the country, and to place the onus of the trouble, bordering upon anarchy, that must be the result, upon the democrats, who, they say, will thus violate the express requirements of the Constitution to provide the means for the expenses of the Government. But they reason as those who have beams in their own eyes are engaged in removing stones from the eyes of others.

The legislative branch of the government is not the only one subject to the commands of the Constitution. The obligations of that instrument are equally binding upon the executive, and in the contingency referred to Mr. Hayes will be solely responsible for any trouble that may ensue. Congress, in a constitutional way, will demand the repeal of obnoxious laws, passed as war measures and incompatible with republican institutions in time of peace, and aiming to obtain it, will, in a mode not prohibited by the Constitution and in accordance with the usage of the party to which Mr. Hayes belongs, attach that demand to the appropriation bill, and if Mr. Hayes thinks proper to veto that bill he, and not Congress, will be liable for the consequences. The Constitution says Congress shall pass all necessary appropriation bills, but it also says the President shall sign them before they become laws. When Congress therefore shall have done what is required of it, by passing the bill, it will be for Mr. Hayes to say whether or not the bill shall be operative, and whether the affairs of the country shall continue to run on smoothly or be thrown into disorder and confusion by the want of the requisite money.

The incorporation of a section repealing the Federal election laws into the body of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, is not forbidden by either the Constitution or laws of the country, and as we have just said, is simply following a precedent set by the radical party. If Mr. Hayes therefore vetoes it, and thus not only deprives the officers in these three departments of the Government of their rightful and necessary salaries, but throws the Government into a chaotic condition, he will not only be guilty of violating the Constitution, and his oath of office, but of endangering the stability of the Government, and will thus render himself liable to impeachment. Of all the other Presidents the country has had he would be the most blameable, for in his inaugural, and frequently since, he has stated that it was for Congress, as the representative of the people, to pass the laws, and for him simply to execute them; and so decided have been his expressions on this point, and so emphatic his refusal to use his legitimate influence to secure even what he acknowledged would be beneficial legislation, that his contemplated action would afford one of the most remarkable cases of political tergiversation on record. This is a representative government, founded and sustained upon the idea that the majority shall rule. The people are directly represented by their representatives in Congress, and the States by their senators. A majority of both will pass an appropriation bill in a legal and constitutional form and manner, and to assert that a President, simply because such a bill would remove from the political party to which he belongs some of the unjust, illegal and tyrannous means it has usurped of continuing itself in power, can, with impunity, prevent its operation, and thus stop the wheels of government, is to put democratic institutions in a more unfavorable light even than that in which they usually appear. If this be true of a president legally chosen by fairly elected presidential electors, how ridiculous must the assertion that a man who was defeated by a quarter of a million of the popular vote, and by thirty seven electoral votes, can successfully oppose the wishes of the people of his country, as expressed through their immediate representatives. Mr. Hayes will do well to remember, too, that the men who suggested the plan to which we allude, and who are advising him to adopt it, are those among his own party who have invariably opposed and persecuted him ever since he avowed his intention of pursuing a conciliatory policy toward the South.

If our opinions of the last Congress are not well known to our readers it is certainly not because of any reticence on our part to express them, and while in every other case we should like to have our opinions concurred in by so able a man as Mr. Aleck Stephens, it is with no feigned sincerity that we express our regrets that in this case they meet with his emphatic and unqualified approval. He says: "When we met it was heralded abroad that we would find relief for the people, but instead of that we have been a burden, and the Forty-fifth Congress adjourned in deeper disgrace than any Congress in the history of the Government."

The Virginia House of Delegates would appear to better colors if instead of adjourning yesterday until next Tuesday it had proceeded at once to the consideration of the bill for settling the State debt, which the Senate passed last Tuesday, and would have relieved itself of much of the reproach under which it now labors had it offered no more hindrance to the passage of that bill than was opposed in the Senate.

The New York Tribune says that "Blackburn's selection to the Speakership of the House will be worth ten thousand votes to the republican party." If that were all the democrats could stand it, but the way radical speakers and writers have of increasing their stock would, we fear, make it, or the election of any other southern man to the position, worth much more to them than the Tribune's estimate.

Now that there is an extra session of the General Assembly, we hope it will not adjourn until it shall have passed a bill establishing a closed season and regulating fishing in the rivers of the State. Unless something is done, and that speedily, to allow the fish to reach their spawning grounds, shad and herring will soon be rarities in the Potomac.

The recent address issued by the State Conservative Committee to the conservative voters of the State is justly entitled to all the many eulogiums it has received. It contains excellent advice, which those who have the best interests of the State at heart will follow.

As the people the Texas Pacific Railroad was to benefit, those who live in the South, could not be induced to unite in its favor, the company that proposed to build it have abandoned the idea, at least for the present.

We hope our friends in Alexandria county may have better success in the next than they had in the last Congress with regard to a free bridge across the Potomac.

Mr. John Taylor, formerly of King George county, has assumed the editorial management of the Fredericksburg Semi-weekly Recorder—one of our valued exchanges.

Col. Charles Green, a well known citizen of Rappahannock county, Va., was paralyzed last week.

Vice General Martin Kundig died at the Sea House in Milwaukee yesterday. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

The Richmond Tobacco Association has passed a vote of thanks to those who were instrumental in securing the reduction of the tobacco tax, specially mentioning Senator Withers and representatives Tucker, Cabell and Jorgenson.

The hope that a definite clue to the Lynn, Mass. mystery had been finally found in the identification of the deceased as the McCone, long since destroyed by the receipt of a dispatch from San Francisco stating that the girl is there, alive and well.

The preliminary report of Mr. W. P. Craig, giving approximate estimates of the cost of the three routes for the proposed ship canal is detailed in the report of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, is just published. The cheapest route will cost eight and the dearest thirty three millions.

E. L. Smith, the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Topeka, Kansas, is detained in the capital building because of his refusal to surrender to the committee in investigating the recent senatorial election the dispatches sent and received in relation to the contest.

Three students of the University of Virginia, H. T. Harris, of Va.; E. E. Burrows, of Miss., and M. D. Lytle, of Tenn., have delivered themselves to the authorities of Charlottesville and acknowledged themselves as having been engaged in the disturbance a night or two ago, during which a negro was shot and wounded.

The negro's hat was knocked off by a switch in the hands of one of them, and he became so enraged that he knocked one inessible, felled another, and was in the act of attacking the third when he was shot.

The minority report to the Tennessee Legislature on the validity of the bonded debt of the State set forth that nine years have elapsed, with three different Governors and Legislatures, and no effort was made to test the validity of the bonds, the various proceedings of the Legislature in connection with them during that period having on the contrary served rather to confirm their validity. It is therefore recommended that if the State means to contest their validity the issue be determined by a judicial tribunal, or that without delay a settlement be made with her creditors on terms that can be proposed without dishonor.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.
The Senate was not in session yesterday, having adjourned until Monday. In the House of Delegates the following bills were reported from committee: To amend the Code in reference to sales under judgments, warrants, or decrees for debts contracted prior to April 10, 1865; to amend the Code so as to protect rights of county roads across mill dams; providing commutation to John C. Coker, of Albemarle county, and others, for artificial legs; to amend the act incorporating the Potomac and Valley Railroad Company.

Mr. Hunter, under a suspension of the rules, presented House bill No. 60 to amend the act for the protection of game.

The House then adjourned until next Tuesday.

THE McDONALD FISHWAY.—This invention of Col. McDonald, the State Fish Commissioner, was placed on exhibition at the Capitol to day, and attracted great attention. It presents a beautiful application of a simple physical law and the results attained by it are marvelous. With a slope of 30 degrees or more, and over a dam of any height, the water may be discharged down the way with a velocity perfectly under control, thus presenting to the fish an open straight sluice discharging a current of moderate velocity against which any fish can easily swim. The way may be built of any material and dimensions, and in any locality. According to the estimates of engineers and builders one of the dimensions adapted to our smaller streams may be built over a dam ten feet high at a cost of less than \$100. For shoal ways up our main streams of course much more expensive structures will be required.—Rich. State.

PAY OF MEXICAN VETERANS.—The recently enacted law giving three months' extra pay to the officers and soldiers and to officers, seamen, and marines employed in the war with Mexico, does not include those in the volunteer service who have already received three months' extra pay under the provisions of the act of July 19, 1848. The records of the Second Auditor's office show that at least ninety-nine out of every 100 volunteers who were entitled under that law were paid the three months' extra pay at the time of discharge or soon after, upon rolls prepared by the Paymaster General, or by the settlement officials in the Auditor's office. It will therefore be a useless expense for such persons, or their attorneys, to present claims that must be disallowed under the act of February 19, 1879. The claims of the officers and soldiers of the regular army, and of each of the volunteers who have not received the three months' extra pay should be presented to the Second Auditor, while those of the officers of the navy, seamen, and marines should be filed with the Fourth Auditor.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

The German navy estimates are to be reduced. Passau, the attempted assassin of the King of Italy, is being tried at Naples.

General Blazes will probably become the new Governor of Cuba.

Mr. Stoughton, American Minister to Russia, dined with Bismarck while on a visit to Berlin. Reports from St. Petersburg say the plague is disappearing altogether.

Tunis has established quarantine regulations in consequence of infected ports in the Alger sea.

Queen Victoria will embark at Portsmouth on the 25th instant, aboard the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, for Carbourg. The Queen will probably be absent about a month.

A Vienna dispatch says the Russian government has discovered a plot for forcibly liberating the imprisoned Nihilists, and that it has proof of the revolutionary designs of the prisoners.

The Germania says that Prince Bismarck recently sent a reply to the representations of the Nation. Its tone is conciliatory, although it by no means justifies the expectation of a speedy and favorable issue.

A dispatch from Berlin mentions various rumors of dissensions between the Czar and Carowitch. The Vienna Tagblatt even publishes a sensational story that the Czarowitch has been charged with subversive political tendencies and forbidden to quit the palace.

A telegram from Tashkent states that after the death of Sher Ali, at Mazar-i-Sharif, a bloody conflict broke out among the followers of the various pretenders to the Afghan throne, and the partisans of Yakob Khan were victorious. It was reported that Yakob Khan and two other pretenders had taken refuge at Herat.

The Copenhagen Dagblad reports that Denmark, in a very moderately worded note, has inquired of the Berlin government the meaning of the recent Austro-Prussian convention, saying she does not believe it was intended as a denial of the continued existence of the consideration which determined Prussia to consent to the retrocession of a portion of North Schleswig. There has been an exchange of views, but there is no reason to suppose that the relation between Germany and Denmark will be affected.

In the debate in the German Reichstag yesterday, on the Parliamentary Discipline bill, Baron Stauffenberg, Vice President of the Reichstag, treated the bill sharply. He criticised the government's arguments, and appealed to the House to reject the bill. Herr Bebel declared his party considered that the bill aimed at excluding them from the Reichstag as much as possible, even before the elections, and destroying all parliamentary freedom of speech. He related how Prince Bismarck had once prevented him from speaking in the Reichstag, and how when he subsequently published a pamphlet to explain his views, he was sent to prison. He ironically suggested a law depriving all Germans of their franchise whom the police suspected of revolutionary tendencies. Such a law as is proposed by the government was possible in no other country.

Good Templars in Fauquier.
[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
ORLEAN, March 5.—The county lodge of Fauquier, I. O. G. T., convened with the Uperville lodge, yesterday, and was called to order by W. A. Rucker, W. C. T., at 10 o'clock p. m., and opened with the usual ceremony.

After the committee on credentials had reported the representatives from the lodges, constituting the county lodges, the representatives were called on to give an account of their stewardship.

Dr. Ira Thomas, in a brief, but chaste speech, spoke for Uperville.

Mr. William Kendall, in a few well chosen remarks, represented Paris lodge.

Mr. Carter, from Long Branch lodge, stated that he was not a delegate, but would speak for the delegates, as they were so far from home that it made them bashful. He said that one of the brethren, at the last meeting of the county lodge, had stated that they were all heathens down at Long Branch, and he was glad to say that this was no longer the case. He said the time had been when frog skins sprung up spontaneously, but he was glad to say that this was the case no longer. There is not a single frog skin anywhere in the community. He said they had planted the flag of temperance on top of the Ball Run mountain, and they meant to press forward in this grand temperance reform until the flag, which had been unfurled on Ball Run, had met the one which had been planted on the Blue Ridge, half way in a loving embrace.

I am sorry that I cannot make a fuller report of this speech, as well as others. I took my pencil and paper from my pocket, but when the brethren began to "curl" I could do nothing but listen, and therefore have to write from memory.

Warrenton lodge had for its orator Dr. Hodgkins, who said that the Good Templars had not only the world, the flesh and the devil in Warrenton to oppose them, but had the church as well.

In a happy speech Hon. E. D. Kinchloe represented Delaplane. He said the banner of temperance had been successfully planted on the Blue Ridge, at Paris, and following along its base toward the South we came to Scufflburg, which had surrendered to the temperance cause, and following along on the same line, Markham, too, had fallen into the temperance ranks, and going still farther southward, Orleans, too, had laid down her arms of rebellion, and had joined the mighty temperance host, and was guarding successfully the line along the Rappahannock river. Then striking back towards the Loudoun line, "Best friend" too, had fallen (referring to Long Branch) and was doing a noble work for the temperance cause.

Orlean was ably represented by Rev. S. M. Athey in an admirable address of several minutes duration, which was well received and loudly applauded.

Last but not least comes Markham, which had an able representative in Mr. Thomas Ambler, who spoke with telling effect. He said Markham was unlike Rectortown. Rectortown had a head and tail and no middle, while Markham had a head and tail, and the middle would soon swallow up the head and tail. Markham had started with a lodge numbering nineteen of the best material that community could boast, and her future prospects were bright and glorious. Mr. Ambler is quite a talented young man and doubtless will be heard from again.

The dinner hour having arrived the Lodge adjourned to partake of Uperville's hospitality. The dinner was spread at the Picket House. Our pen fails us as much as our appetite did after we had access to one of the tables for about three-fourths of an hour, to give a description of the sumptuous feast. All that we can say is, that the tables groaned beneath their load of good things, before the Good Templars had access to them. After eating the Good Templars did the groaning. When we would a good dinner in the future we are going all the way to Uperville to get that dinner.

In the afternoon speeches were made by A. G. Green, eq., of Markham, Rev. S. M. Athey and E. D. Kinchloe, eq. Mr. Green held the audience spell bound for one hour. The other speakers made brief but eloquent addresses.

At night there was speaking by J. M. Kilgour and Mr. Thomas.

Mr. A. G. Green was elected county lecturer, and will visit the subordinate lodges once per quarter.

The next meeting of the County Lodge will be held at Paris on the third day of June.

A Letter from Mr. Mushbach.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:
DEAR SIR:—Your paper of Tuesday contained the following in its account of Monday's legislative proceedings:

"In the Senate a resolution extending the recess for four days was passed by a vote of 25 to 10, but the House refused to concur by a vote of 51 yeas to 67 nays. Mr. Hunter voting in the affirmative and Mr. Mushbach in the negative."

This item is incorrect in at least four particulars, viz:—

1st. The Senate did not vote to extend the recess for four days; it voted to extend the regular session.

2d. The House did not refuse to concur in the Senate resolution; it did not vote on that resolution at all.

3d. The vote in the House on the question of extending the regular session was not 51 yeas to 67 nays; it was 65 yeas to 55 nays.

4th. Mr. Mushbach did not vote in the negative on the resolution to extend the regular session; he voted in the affirmative, as the journal of the House shows.

The facts of the case, in detail, are these:—On Monday last Mr. Johnston, of Gilks, a member of the House, introduced a resolution to extend the session for five days, and asked the immediate judgment of the House upon it. Under the rules the first question was, "Shall the resolution be referred to a committee." Those who favored the extension of the regular session and wanted to do away with all excuse for an extra session and its consequent expense were opposed to the reference of the resolution to a committee, for as this was the last day of the session to refer the resolution was to defeat it. The yeas and nays were demanded and the House refused to refer by a vote of 51 yeas to 67 nays. I voted "ay." The question then recurred on the passage of Johnston's resolution to extend the session five days, and on that the vote was—Yeas 65, nays 55. I voted in the affirmative. Nearly all the negative votes came from those members who had been bustling against the Debt Compromise bill. The resolution having failed to receive the requisite three fifths vote was declared lost.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE A. MUSHBACH.

Letter from Leesburg.
[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
LEESBURG, VA., March 6, 1879.—At a recent sale, made by the trustee of Philip Fry, a tract of land of 68½ acres was sold for \$53.30 per acre. It is assessed at \$47.50. The sale was made on a credit of one fourth in cash, and the residue in one, two and three years, with interest. The purchaser made two payments instead of one. The selling price is more than 11 per cent above the assessed price. This land is in the German settlement, now the Lovettsville District.

At the sale of C. M. Vanderanter, near Hamilton, made on six months' credit, with interest, horses and cattle, sold very high, rivaling the prices for the former obtained at Mr. Kaufman's sale, near Gordville.

A Loudoun farmer will grumble, and yet will bid at good stock. Hope springs eternal in his heart as in that of other human beings.

Candidates have nearly all developed themselves. Major Lee, Captain Foster, Mr. Orr and Mr. McCabe, for Commonwealth's Attorney; three candidates for sheriff; four candidates for one position of the three districts for commissioner of the revenue, and one candidate for constable's office. There has been no constable in the Leesburg District for several years, process from justices being served by the town sergeant as special constable. The profits are not worth the bond required.

Our right inch snow has disappeared from the fields and roads.

Letter from Louisa.
[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
LOUISA, C. H., March 6.—After a long, dreary and sickly winter; after driving snow storms, long, weary days of rains and sleets, howling winds and chilling weather, what is more pleasant than a bright, balmy day, like this morning, when the genial sunshine, warbling birds and gentle breezes seem to appear as a symbol that King Winter and his hoary retinue have, with their icy winds, marched away, and that welcome spring time is verily upon us?

Rev. Mr. Joshua S. Hunter, of Centenary Methodist church, Lynchburg, but not long since the beloved pastor of the Methodist church here, was in town last week.

Judge R. H. Lane, judge of this county, who went to Richmond to put himself under the medical treatment of Dr. Hunter McGuire, has returned. He has a dangerous throat affection.

Local elections for the coming May promise to give us a lively time. Each day from now till then may bring out new aspirants for the office of commissioner of the revenue.

Our young people are to have a party this week, and the beauty and fashion of Louisa is expected to be on hand, Misses Ida Blumhagen, Nannie Talley, Lattie Porter and Annie Cutler being amongst the many belles. Our town is said to be the place where the loveliest and most graceful young ladies are to be found.

Baltimore Conference M. E. Church South.
SALEM, ROANOKE CO., VA., March 5.—The Baltimore Conference M. E. Church South met here this morning, Bishop Wm. M. Wightman, presiding.

The following ministers on the superannuated list were passed: Revs. T. B. Sargent, S. Kepler, A. A. Eskridge, T. Hilderbrand, J. W. Toogoe, H. Hoffman, W. H. Wheelwright, W. Hedges, E. Welby, Jehu Hank, E. L. Kreele, E. G. Jamison, J. W. Egan and G. Stevenson.

The Baltimore district was called and the characters were passed.

Rev. R. S. Hough, Rev. J. A. Kern and Rev. A. L. Pizer were appointed a committee on public address.

Dr. McFerrin addressed the Conference in relation to the publishing house, representing its condition as very hopeful.

MIKEAGE FOR VIRGINIA LEGISLATORS.
The Richmond State of yesterday says: Several members of the House called on the clerk to day, Mr. John Bell Biegar, for their certificates for mileage. The clerk informed them that the Speaker had notified him not to issue such certificates; whereupon some of them became very indignant and demanded it as their right under the law, and announced their intention of contesting the matter in the courts.

There is a great diversity of opinion among the members in regard to the matter. Some think that all who desire to draw mileage should be allowed to do so, while others who are well versed in law say that no member is entitled to mileage from the fact that they were in the city at the time the Governor issued his proclamation.

In 1857, when Governor Wise called an extra session of the Legislature, just as Governor Holliday has done, he stated in the proclamation that the members would not be entitled to mileage.

Most of the members of the House will leave to night and to-morrow morning for their homes.

DIED.
On Monday, Feb. 18, 1879, at the residence of her nephew, Leven Ogden, eq., near Hillsboro, Loudoun co., Va. Mrs. NANCY MORRIS, relict of the late Captain Morris, in the 95th year of her age.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
There is a slightly better feeling in business circles as the season advances, and hopes are entertained of a fair spring trade. The advance in the price of grain will have the effect of increasing the receipts, which will put some money in circulation among the farmers in the neighborhood. In this city there is no change to note in the money market; the banks continue to supply all demands at the usual rates. In New York yesterday money was active at 3½ per cent for call loans, closing at 3. The general stock market was only moderately active, and at times showed considerable depression, which was usually followed by a partial recovery. Government bonds are steady, with a moderately active business. The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan yesterday amounted to \$2,291,300. The Baltimore papers say that the demand for money in the local market of that city is still largely within the limit of the supply, and to borrowers in good credit or with accepted collateral the rates are very easy. The standard rate for gilt edged commercial paper is 4 per cent, and the figures range up to 6, as to the character of the security and the nature of the transaction. The stock market continues dull, and the recorded dealings are limited in every branch of securities. Operators in Virginia are holding off to await the action of the Legislature in regard to the matter of refunding. Consols again sold at 94, and pebbles were nominal at 4½ bid and 4½ asked. Tax coupons were strong at 77½ bid and 78 asked. Railroad stocks are dull. B & O common shares sold at 94½, closing at 94½ against 94½ on Wednesday; first preferred sold at 103, and second preferred at 98. For local stocks we quote:

Orange, Alexandria & Manassas..... 49½ a 50½
Orange & Alexandria, 1st..... 93 a 98
" 2d..... 93 a 98
" 3d..... 93 a 98
" 4th..... 13 a 15

WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS IN ALEXANDRIA
Flour, Fine..... \$3.00 a 3.25
Superfine..... 3.75 a 4.00
Extra..... 4.00 a 4.25
Family..... 5.00 a 5.25
Family, good..... 5.25 a 5.50
Wheat, common to fair..... 1.07 a 1.10
Good to prime..... 1.10 a 1.13
Choice..... 1.15 a 1.17
Corn, white..... 45 a 46
Mixed..... 44 a 45
Yellow..... 41 a 42
Corn Meal..... 45 a 48
Rye..... 60 a 63
Oats..... 33 a 35
Butter, prime..... 18 a 22
Common to middling..... 13 a 16
Eggs..... 4 a 5
Hogs..... 5.50 a 5.75
Turkeys..... 2.50 a 3.00
Chickens, per lb..... 0.13 a 0.14
Apples..... 2.75 a 3.00
Potatoes, per bushel..... 1.50 a 1.75
Onions, per bushel..... 0.65 a 0.75
Dried Apples..... 0.34 a 0.4
Dried Peaches, peeled..... 0.10 a 0.12
Unpeeled..... 0.6 a 0.6
Hams, country..... 0.10 a 0.11
Butcher's Hams..... 0.9 a 0.95
Western..... 0.10 a 0.11
Sides..... 0.64 a 0.7
Shoulders..... 0.54 a 0.6
Lard..... 0.9 a 0.95
Veal Cutlets..... 0.6 a 0.6
Pork, ground, per lb..... 4.00 a 4.50
Ground, in bags or bbls..... 5.50 a 6.00
Lump..... 3.25 a 3.50
Timothy..... 1.15 a 1.75
Clover Seed..... 4.00 a 4.50
Alfalfa..... 0.3 a 0.35
Sift. G. A. (Liverpool)..... 1.30 a 1.50
Turk's Island..... 0.35 a 0.40
Wool, long unwashed..... 0.22 a 0.23
Washed..... 0.30 a 0.32
Merino, unwashed..... 0.20 a 0.21
Do, washed..... 0.40 a 0.45
Sumac..... 0.60 a 0.75
Haz..... 0.60 a 0.70

The market has been improving during the entire week, and prices have advanced steadily, and are now firm at quotations. Flour is in light receipt, and is held firm at the advance noted Wednesday. Wheat is active and has advanced 8¢ during the week, and to-day 11¢ bushels sold at 111 and 113 for Fultz, 115 for mixed, and 117 for Lancaster. Corn has also considerably improved, and receipts have increased; sales to-day of 122 bushels of white at 55½¢. There were no offerings of Rye or Oats, but we quote the latter 12½¢ higher. Butter is firm for good, but dull for common. Eggs are a shade higher. Other country produce scarce at quotations. Lump plaster is higher. Clover Seed is lower. Other articles unchanged.

RICHMOND MARKET, March 6.—Flour is quiet at 40¢50¢ for fine to family brands. The offerings and sales of grain were as follows: 755 bushels of Wheat at 103½¢ to 104¢; Corn at 45¢, 46¢, and 47¢; Oats at 34¢.

LYNCHBURG MARKET, March 6.—The receipts of grain are very light and the demand is good, particularly for prime Wheat and Oats. Flour, 30¢50¢; Oats, 34¢; Corn, 45¢; Rye, 50¢; Oats, 34¢.

FREDERICKSBURG MARKET, Mar. 6.—There has been some activity in the market during the week, and prices have advanced. We quote Flour at 4 to 5¢75 for super to choice family; Wheat 100½¢ for fair to fancy; Corn 40½¢; Rye 105¢, and Oats 32½¢.

BALTIMORE SUGAR AND COFFEE MARKET.—Sugar.—The market is quiet and steady for New Orleans grades, which we continue to quote at 6½¢ for open kettle, and 7½¢ for clarified. The market is bare for foreign grades, but we quote nominally as follows: Fair to good refining 6½¢; Cuba, boxes Nos 10 to 12, 6½¢; do centrifugal 7½¢; Porto Rico grocery 4½¢; French 1½¢ and 6½¢; English Island Muscovado 6½¢; Demerara centrifugal 6½¢ per lb.

Coffee.—The market for Coffee continues quiet, but steady. We note the sale of 1000 bags at 12½¢; and quote again as follows: Ordinary 10½¢; fair 13½¢; good 14¢, and prime 14½¢ per lb.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, March 6, 1879. Beef Cattle.—There was but one car load shipped East (New York) at first hands, and that was sent after the market, having been among the offerings. They did no good.

Sheep.—A few car loads have come in since Monday, and these, with what were left over unsold on Monday, have been reshipped East, some five loads going at first hands, there being no sale here. Quotations 4½¢.

The receipts of foot up about 1000 head since Monday, all of which is expected will be sold, together with those left unsold on Monday, before the arrivals come in for next week. Trade is reported dull, but with previous figures as ruling quotations 6½¢.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, March 6.—Beef.—Market depressed and prices dropped 1½¢ per lb; ordinary to strictly prime Steers sold at 7½¢ to 9¢; light and extra selections at 10 to 10½¢. Exporters used 400 fat Steers at 8½¢.

Cattle.—Market quiet at 6½¢ per lb for ordinary to good veals.

Sheep and Lambs.—Market continues firm, and prices were fully maintained. Sales of Sheep were at 55¢ to 60¢ per lb, and choice Lambs were wanted at 4½¢.